

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

**Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 16 and 17, beginning at page 16, line 16,  
as follows:**

If the sustaining pulse a, in which the sustaining electrode is positive, is applied to [[,]] the negative space charges such as electrons that are generated by the sustaining discharge, ~~and the like the negative space charges~~ are expanded widely along the sustaining electrode as the pulse width is set to be wide. If the sustaining pulse b, in which the sustaining electrode is negative due to such arrangement of charges, is applied [[to,]] then discharging is expanded on the sustaining electrode at the negative side by the space charges expanded along the sustaining electrode when the sustaining pulse a is applied. At this time, negative space charges are not expanded since the width of the sustaining pulse b which is applied to the positive scanning electrode is narrow. Owing to such arrangement of charges, when the next sustaining pulse a, i.e., the sustaining pulse in which the scanning electrode is negative, is applied [[to]], the discharge occurring at this time is not expanded as much as the time ~~taken by~~ for the sustaining electrode to become negative.

**Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 18 and 19, beginning at page 18, line 5,  
as follows:**

Figs. 12A and 12B are schematic diagram showing the mode of emission of the light in the second embodiment. The portion marked with hatching in Figs. 12A and 12B shows the area of emission of the light. Fig. 12A shows the mode of emission of the light during the period that the sustaining pulse a in Fig. 11 is applied to, i.e., during the period that the sustaining electrode is positive. Fig. 12B shows the mode of emission of the light during the period that the

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sustaining pulse b in Fig. 11 is applied to, i.e., during the period that the sustaining electrode is negative. In Fig. 12B, contrary to the conventional mode of emission of the light shown in Fig. 8B, overlapping of emission of the light in the sustaining electrode does not occur. This is because, contrary to the first embodiment, the range of emission of the light becomes narrower when the sustaining electrode becomes negative since it takes a short time for the sustaining electrode to become positive and the range of expansion of negative charges that are formed on the sustaining electrode becomes narrow. As a result, the boundary becomes more distinct since it is possible to prevent expansion of emission of the light to neighboring cells and emission of the light on the shared electrode, i.e., at the boundary of display lines, the light becomes weaker. Accordingly, it is possible to improve the vertical resolution. Also, it is possible to prevent change of brightness per cell of the corresponding cell according to the state of selection of neighboring cells since no emission of the light is offset by adjacent display lines.

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 23 and 24, beginning at page 23, line 26, as follows:

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In the present embodiment, the sustaining discharge is generated at both sides of a sustaining electrode by setting the width of sustaining pulse sus1 that is applied to the sustaining electrode initially after the addressing period to be wider than those of other sustaining pulses a through d. Thereafter, sustaining pulses are applied to the sustaining electrode continuously, while they are applied to the odd-numbered scanning electrode and even-numbered scanning electrode alternately in case of scanning electrodes. That is, sustaining pulses are applied only to the odd-numbered scanning electrode ~~among all the scanning electrodes~~ when the initial set of sustaining pulses a and b [[to]] is applied to the sustaining electrode after the sustaining pulse

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sus1 is applied [[to]]. At this time, the potential of the even-numbered scanning electrode should be the same as that of the sustaining pulse a that is applied to the sustaining electrode. In this way, the sustaining discharge occurs between the odd-numbered scanning electrode and the sustaining electrode, but does not occur between the even-numbered scanning electrode and the sustaining electrode.

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Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 25, line 10, as follows:

Thereafter, the sets of sustaining pulses a and b are alternately and repetitively applied [[to]] as frequently as the ~~weight~~ size of the sub-field.

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